

REMARKS

By this Amendment, claim 35 is amended to merely clarify the recited subject matter. Claims 35-71 are pending.

The Office Action rejected claims 35, 38, 43, 46, 51, 52, 60, 63 and 68-71 under 35 U.S.C. §103(e) as being unpatentable in view of Haartsen (U.S. 5,953,323), rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 based on claims 36-42, 45, 53-59 and 62, Haartsen in view of Leung et al. (U.S. 6,262,980; hereafter “Leung”), and rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 based on claims 44, 47-50, 61 and 64-67, Haartsen in view of Mouldsley (U.S. 6,407,993). Applicants traverse the rejections because the cited prior art references, analyzed individually or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest all the features recited in the rejected claims.

For example, the cited prior art fails to disclose, teach or suggest transmitting, on a shared channel “on which at least one receiver receives, data packets provided with a training sequence, wherein data packets addressed to at least one of different receivers and different receiver groups are provided with different training sequences, . . . processing, in the first receiver, received data packets having a training sequence that the first receiver identifies; and ignoring, in the first receiver, received data packets having a training sequence that the first receiver does not identify” as recited in independent claim 35 and its dependent claims.

Similarly, the cited prior art fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed communication system, “wherein the at least one transmitter transmits, on a shared channel, data packets provided with a training sequence, on which channel the at least one receiver receives the data packets, . . . processes received data packets having a training sequence that the at least one receiver identifies, and ignores received data packets having a training sequence that the at least one receiver does not identify,” as recited in independent claim 52 and its dependent claims.

Further, the cited prior art fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed transmitter in a communication system “arranged to transmit on a shared channel data packets provided with a training sequence, characterized in that the transmitter is arranged to transmit on the shared channel data packets addressed to different receivers or receiver groups with different training sequences,” as recited in independent claim 68 and its dependent claims.

In all of the prior art rejections, the Office Action referred to Haartsen (see, Figs. 3 and 4 and the passage at col. 31, line 58 - col. 41, line 67) asserting that Haartsen taught that “at least one of the different receiver groups are provided with different training sequences.” Therefore, the Office Action asserted that the claimed shared channel (see, e.g., independent

claims 35, 62 and 68) is met simply by a broadcast channel (BCH) including a frequency correction burst (FB) and a synchronization burst (SB) wherein the alleged teaching of Haartsen would be employed (i.e., wherein at least one of the different receiver groups are provided with different training sequences).

However, Applicants submit that a Synchronization burst, or S burst, does not meet the claimed shared channel features. As evidence of that fact, please see the attached pages 236-237 from the book “The GSM System for Mobile Communication”, which, in chapter 4.3.1.3 clearly states that an S burst, by necessity, needs to be unique due to the fact that a mobile station would otherwise not be able to know the sequence chosen by the base station if several sequences were defined. Therefore, a synchronization channel in GSM uses only one training sequence; thus, users synchronizing to the network cannot be addressed by using different training sequences. Accordingly, Haartsen merely discloses applying a training sequence that is unique and common to all terminals synchronizing to the network.

Therefore, Haartsen clearly fails to disclose, teach or suggest transmission, on a shared channel on which at least one receiver receives, data packets provided with a training sequence, wherein data packets addressed to at least one of different receivers and different receiver groups are provided with different training sequences.

Furthermore, Haartsen fails to disclose, teach or suggest processing, in the first receiver, received data packets having a training sequence that the first receiver identifies and, ignoring, in the first receiver, received data packets having a training sequence that the first receiver does not identify.

Haartsen merely appears to disclose that a receiver attempts to receive a frequency correction burst (FB) and based on the information in the FB, to find a synchronization burst (SB) (see also chapter 4.3.1.4 in the attached section of “The GSM Systems for Mobile Communication”). Therefore, Haartsen merely teaches identification of a burst on a first channel (FCCH), and based on that identification, the receiver attempting to identify another burst on another channel, SCCH. That differs from the claimed invention, wherein the receiver attempts to identify a training sequence and if identified, that particular burst on that particular receiving channel is further processed.

With regard to the claimed ignoring of received packets, the Office Action (referring to the passage at col. 8, line 57 to col. 9, line 23) asserted that Haartsen discloses how a SB is found based on the information in FB. Nevertheless, that actually differs from what is

claimed; Haartsen fails to disclose ignoring a particular data packet received on the same channel, which training sequence of the data packet the receiver does not identify.

Therefore, Haartsen fails to disclose, teach or suggest that different receivers/receiver groups are identified by using different training sequences on a shared channel and that the information in the particular data packet would be processed/ignored depending on identification of the training sequence.

Leung fails to remedy these deficiencies of Haartsen because Leung merely teaches to a dynamic resource allocation method and apparatus for broadband services in a wireless communications system, wherein staggered resource allocation is used and reception quality at terminal locations is determined by categorizing terminals into multiple classes depending on the ability to tolerate concurrent packet transmissions.

Moulsley fails to remedy these deficiencies of Haartsen and Leung because Moulsley merely teaches a two-way telecommunications system including geographically distributed primary stations whose coverage areas define contiguous cells and secondary stations are capable of roaming between and within the coverage areas of the primary stations.

Thus, the combined teachings of Haartsen Leung and Moulsley fail to disclose, teach or suggest all the features of independent claims 35, 52 and 68 and their respective dependent claims wherein transmission is performed on a shared channel of data packets addressed to different receivers or receiver groups with different training sequences. Accordingly, all pending claims are allowable.

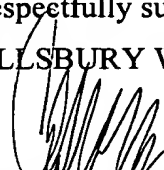
All issues having been traversed, Applicants submit that the application is in condition for immediate allowance and requests that a Notice be issued to that effect. If anything remains necessary to place the application in condition for allowance, Applicants request that the Examiner contact Applicants' undersigned representative.

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Please charge any fees associated with the submission of this paper to Deposit Account Number 033975. The Commissioner for Patents is also authorized to credit any over payments to the above-referenced Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

PILLSBURY WINTHROP LLP



CHRISTINE H. MCCARTHY

Reg. No. 41844

Tel. No. 703. 905.2143

Fax No. 703 905.2500

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P.O. Box 10500
McLean, VA 22102
(703) 905-2000